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8), it was not British folk alone who had no love for that officer. The majority of his military subordinates, and the very countries for which he did so much, entertained scant regard indeed for a man who had "neither the gift of command nor the gift of deceit"; nor even, it might be added, the gifts of persuasiveness and of popularity. The inclusion of Cochrane's work, therefore, in the *Biblioteca Ayacucho*, along with that of Heredia, which is almost as severe in its treatment of Miranda and Bolívar, exemplifies the desire for impartiality characteristic of the collection in general.

WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*Assyrian Historiography: a Source Study.* By Albert Ten Eyck Olmstead, Associate Professor of Ancient History in the University of Missouri. [The University of Missouri Studies, Social Science Series, vol. III., no. 1.] (Columbia, Mo., University of Missouri, 1916, pp. vii, 66.) Professor Olmstead is deservedly well and honorably known among students of the history of the ancient Orient, for his *Western Asia in the Days of Sargon of Assyria: a Study in Oriental History* (New York, 1908) is still the best monograph on the reign of any Assyrian king. He has now essayed the task of making a source-study of the historical materials from the reigns of Tiglathpileser I., Ashurnazirpal III., Shalmaneser III., Shamshi-Adad V., and the Synchronistic History, Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, Ashurbanipal, and the Babylonian Chronicle. Those of us who have most been occupied with the attempt to reconstruct and present the history of Assyria will be most ready to attend gladly to his presentation of the results of a very close analysis of the material, such as it is, upon which we must, for the greater part, depend, nor shall we be disappointed, for Professor Olmstead has much of importance to say. It is, however, most unkind of him to say that: "in nearly every reign it has been the latest and worst edition which has regularly been taken by the modern historians as the basis for their studies" (p. 8). As Artemus Ward would say, "this is 2 mutch". We must be thankful for the "nearly" in this scarifying sentence and deny the "regularly"; feeling confident that we could present just enough cases to require the substitution of "occasionally" for the more offensive adverb. As to the rest we must make Kingsley's plea of "ignorance". Concerning the dictum which Olmstead expresses in bold italics thus: "Now it would seem that all Assyriologists should have long ago recognized that *any one of these editions is of value only when it is the most nearly contemporaneous of all those preserved. When it is not so contemporaneous, it has absolutely no value when we do have the original from which it was derived*" (p. 8), I feel some doubt. This would indeed simplify our problem, for we should need only to know in what year any document was written and might then follow it against all others.

Without denying the general validity of the method one might venture to say that it surely cannot absolve us from a critical study of even the later documents which may surely in some cases supply a better version, nor doubtless would Professor Olmstead press the judgment to the ultimate. However it may go with so sweeping a statement, there cannot be two opinions about the value of the results which he has already achieved by the sifting to which he has submitted the documents of these reigns. The mastery of the literature cited by Olmstead is complete; scarcely anything has escaped him. In the matter of Boissier's Zürich texts which Olmstead studied in the brief reference in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, but intimates that he had not seen (p. 33, note 2), Boissier, *Notice sur quelques Monuments Assyriens à l'Université de Zürich*, I am able to assure him that he has lost nothing of value, for I have the little book before me at this writing.

ROBERT W. ROGERS.

*Plutarch's Lives.* With an English Translation by Bernadotte Perrin. Volume IV. *Alcibiades and Coriolanus, Lysander and Sulla.* [Loeb Classical Library.] (London, William Heinemann, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. ix, 467.) The appearance of the fourth volume of Perrin's translation of Plutarch's *Lives* has followed close upon that of the third, which was discussed in last October's issue of the *Review*. What was said then with regard to the general characteristics of this edition is equally applicable to the new volume. Here we have the *Parallel Lives* of Alcibiades and Coriolanus, Lysander and Sulla. The translation of the *Alcibiades* is that which appeared in the author's *Plutarch's Nicias and Alcibiades* (1912), but the other three versions are now presented to the public for the first time. Fresh and vigorous, their style maintains the high level of the translator's previous efforts.

The work of connotation has been done with great care and accuracy; consequently, there are few errors of any sort to be noted. However, in note 1, page 19, the date of the duration of the siege of Potidaea should be 432-430, as is regularly accepted from Thuc., II. 70. What is obviously a slip occurs on page 461, where Antemnae is said to have been "some three miles *south*", instead of north, of Rome.

These volumes from the pen of Professor Perrin have shown that there was still room for a new translation of the "immortal *Lives*".

A. E. R. BOAK.

*Dio's Roman History.* With an English Introduction by Earnest Cary, Ph.D., on the basis of the version of Herbert Baldwin Foster, Ph.D. Volume IV. [Loeb Classical Library.] (London, William Heinemann, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. 502.) The first three volumes of the Loeb translation of Dio bear the imprint 1914. The fourth volume—there are to be nine volumes in all—has just appeared under the date 1916. This welcome addition to the Loeb classics con-

tains the Greek text and English translation on opposite pages—as do all the volumes—of books XLI.–XLV. of Dio's *History*. From the day the first volume of the Loeb series appeared there has been regret expressed that a new font of Greek type as good as that used in the new *Oxford Classical Texts* had not been cast expressly for such a splendidly ambitious project; regret that the paper was not more opaque; and regret that the books were to cost so much. But the merit of the undertaking and its proved value so much outweigh minor shortcomings, that each new volume is acclaimed not only by the profession, but by every one interested in historical literature.

It may be worth while to recall the fact that Dio Cassius Cocceianus (epigraphically proved correct, although the Greek form, Δίων ὁ Κάσσιος, gave Dion Cassius widespread currency) had not been translated into English until H. B. Foster brought out his six-volume translation (Troy, N. Y., 1905–1906) under the title *Dio's Annals of Rome*. The present translator has followed Foster pretty closely, with such changes as a more modern text seemed to demand, enough changes, he believes, to have warranted the use of a different title.

The text follows Boissevain's 1895–1901 edition, and the variants at the bottom of the Greek page are carefully chosen. The last ten years have seen very little critical work on Dio, in fact, only one article of consequence, namely, van Herwerden's "Spicilegium Dioneum" (*Rheinisches Museum*, 1909), and this seems not to have been used. The translation is good, well up to that of the previous volumes.

R. V. D. MAGOFFIN.

*A Guide to the Study of the Christian Religion.* Edited by Gerald Birney Smith. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, [1916], pp. x, 759.) A dozen scholars, all excellent authorities in their respective fields, have joined in producing this *Guide* under the general editorship of Professor G. B. Smith of the University of Chicago. Their primary purpose has been, to help students to understand the meaning of the various aspects of education for the Christian ministry. They have also wished to help pastors to keep in sympathetic touch with the latest scholarship. But so largely has the Christian religion been shaped by its history, so largely must the explanation of its various features rest on historical study, that nearly two-thirds of the book is historical in character. The volume may well be invaluable to many an historical professor or student who, unable to undertake prolonged or special studies in the history of Christian literature, organization, thought, and practice, yet wishes, under guidance which he knows to be competent, to extend his knowledge of these fields, and to know how he can approach, and where he can find, the most modern views respecting them. Such persons, amateurs in the history of religion though perhaps professional students of history in general, will be delighted with the essay of Professor Shailer Mathews on the Historical Study of Religion, those of Professor J. M. P. Smith

and E. D. Burton on the Study of the Old and New Testaments respectively, that of Professor S. J. Case on the Study of Early Christianity, that of Professor F. A. Christie on the Development and Meaning of the Catholic Church, that of Professor George Cross on the Protestant Reformation, and that of Professor Errett Gates on the Development of Modern Christianity. The statements are clear, comprehensive, and judicious. The successive essays are kept remarkably uniform in method and in texture. Frequent brief bibliographies at the end of sections—perhaps two hundred of them—describe the books most useful to readers of the classes for whom the manual is designed. The book is well conceived and well executed.

*Phases of Early Christianity.* Six Lectures by J. Estlin Carpenter, D.Litt. [American Lectures on the History of Religions, vol. XII.] (New York and London, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. xvi, 449.) The title of this book is scarcely an adequate guide to its purpose or importance, though it is easier to criticize it than to suggest an alternative. "Phases of Early Christianity" might mean so many things that it almost ceases to denote anything in particular. Nevertheless the task which Dr. Carpenter has undertaken is extremely important, however hard it may be to define it in a phrase.

He has started with the fundamental fact that Christianity was from the beginning a religion of salvation. Men were oppressed not only by the daily cares and troubles of life, but by the fear of the unseen and unknown both in this world and after death. This fear, partly at least natural, was stimulated by a theology which explained the unseen and unknown by an enormous apparatus of demons and gods, and was nourished by the credulity of that intelligent and imaginative ignorance which characterized the Graeco-Roman world.

The search for salvation—for rescue from this world of nightmares—was as central in Christianity as in heathenism, and Dr. Carpenter elaborates the early history of the phases of thought and practice which were thus produced. It is a misfortune inherent in the plan of his book that he could not describe heathen methods as fully as he has Christian ones.

The first chapter deals with the relation of salvation to the individual. The second elaborates the history of thought concerning the Saviour, the third treats of the idea of the Church as the sphere of salvation, the fourth discusses the Sacraments, the fifth explains "Salvation by Gnosis", and the last summarizes the state of Christianity in the third century.

Every one of these chapters is full—almost too full—of exact and scholarly information. There is no book in English which is even in the same class. It is marked by cautious yet vigorous judgment, and when an opinion is given on controversial issues attention is clearly drawn to the rejected alternatives.

Such a book inevitably suggests the great contrast between the gen-

eral religion of the modern world and this early Christianity. Religion to most men now means the stimulation of life in the direction of goodness by an emphasis on "ultimates". It may be mystical, or ethical, or intellectual, or whatever adjective may be fashionable, but it is in any case an integral part of life. One of the Christian poets of the last century sang that "the daily round, the common task, will furnish all we ought to ask". No early Christian would have said that: as Dr. Carpenter shows, the whole point of early Christianity was that the "daily round" does *not* furnish salvation, and the generation to which it belonged was not looking for strength to do its duty, but for supernatural blessings apart from its common task. The mystics of the nineteenth century saw a vision which illuminated ordinary life from within. Even when their vision appeared to them to be separate in origin it merged in the end into the "light of common day". But to the mystics of the third century the opposite was the case. They looked for a vision which was superimposed on the "light of common day" and extinguished it altogether by its supernatural brightness.

KIRSOPP LAKE.

*Christianity and Nationalism in the Later Roman Empire.* By E. L. Woodward, M.A. (London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1916, pp. vii, 106.) The author states his problem thus: "How far was the struggle between Orthodoxy and Heresy, in the later Roman Empire, really a political struggle between the central authorities of the Empire and the different nations of which the Empire was composed?" (preface, p. vi). It is an attractive problem to consider, and its solution calls for the careful study of a period in which religion and politics were almost inextricably mingled. In spite of the author's belief that "no explanation suffices to account for a complex historical situation" (p. 5), he has given his subject fresh and interesting treatment. But he does not claim that the discussion is either conclusive or exhaustive. He hopes to complete it in a later publication.

After a general introduction on the growth of the Christian empire, Mr. Woodward proceeds to examine the connection between heresy and nationalism in Africa, Egypt, Syria, and the West, interjecting an appropriate chapter on Justinian's attempt at central control. The races and peoples which fall under review are those which embraced one or another of the Donatist, Arian, Nestorian, and Monophysite heresies. The work is based upon independent study of the sources, from which there are frequent citations, but recent French literature on the subject has been freely utilized. The book is furnished with an index.

So far as the author reaches a definite conclusion, it is this: "The championing of particular heresies by particular nationalities was due . . . to causes other than intellectual" (p. 102). By this he means, for example, that the Goths were Arian, not because of theological preference, nor merely because they had been converted by Arian teachers, but

because political conditions in the Western Empire "made devotion to Arianism synonymous with Gothic patriotism" (p. 70). Similarly in the East, the Armenians embraced Monophysitism and used it "as a barrier to defend their nationality" (p. 48). Everywhere the author finds "political discontent expressing itself through religious channels" (p. 39).

This unprincipled use of heresy, if one may so describe it, is found in connection with practically all the national churches of the ancient world. It even finds indirect expression in the empire itself, when Justinian and Theodora "adopted different sides in the Monophysite controversy out of arrangement" (p. 55). The author appeals to Evagrius in support of this conjecture, which in itself is not improbable. But in justice to Evagrius it should be said that he offers an alternative explanation equally possible, when he tells us that Justinian upheld the Chalcedonian decree, while Theodora favored the Monophysites, "either because such were their real sentiments . . . or by mutual understanding" (*Ecclesiastical History*, IV. 10).

The reader will agree with Mr. Woodward in recognizing the constant interplay of religious and political motives in the history of the Eastern Empire during the fifth and sixth centuries. And he will accept the statement that "If Christian orthodoxy was a unifying influence, it naturally followed that the heresies were disruptive of the Empire as a whole, quite apart from any local and incidental trouble they produced" (p. 101). This perhaps is as far as one can safely go in attempting to explain the historical situation.

JOHN WINTHROP PLATNER.

*The Book of the Popes (Liber Pontificalis): I. To the Pontificate of Gregory I.* Translated with an Introduction by Louise Ropes Loomis, Ph.D. [Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies.] (New York, Columbia University Press, 1916, pp. xxii, 169.) In the series of *Sources and Studies* planned by professors of Columbia University and edited by Professor Shotwell appears a translation with notes of the *Liber Pontificalis*, the indispensable if not altogether trustworthy foundation for every study of early papal history. The author, Dr. Louise Ropes Loomis, has undertaken to present in English form a simplified and somewhat abbreviated version of the original. She follows in the main the text and the comparative method of Mommsen in his edition published in the *Monumenta Germaniae (Gesta Pontificum, I.)* in 1898. She has compared this text with that of Duchesne published in 1886 and has made extensive use of his long introduction and notes. The result is a compilation which will serve well the purpose intended, namely, to give intelligent readers and general students of history a comprehension of the kind of material upon which the formal record of the papal institution has been based. The special student will, of course, still have to consult the original.

The compilers of the *Liber Pontificalis* had several objects in view. They wished first to establish a chronology of the Roman bishops, a matter of considerable uncertainty and obviously manipulated so as to make the lists come out right at certain fixed points. Then they were interested in fixing dates for the beginning of certain practices in the Church, the earlier the more impressive, as, for instance, the order that consecrated vessels might be touched only by the clergy, ascribed to bishop Sixtus I. (?117-126), and the decree of Eleutherius (170-185) that no rational food should be prohibited to Christians, "because God created it". The nationality of the bishops was regularly stated if it could be ascertained, and their deaths and burial places noted, together with the certification of martyrdom in nearly every case until the time of Constantine. At this point the entries naturally become fuller and the interests of the recorders widen. With Bishop Sylvester begins the recording of gifts to the Church, which Miss Loomis wisely omits after giving as specimens those made to Sylvester himself. Finally, the number of his ordinations, without specifying either names or places, is regularly attached to the record of each bishop.

The work of the translator was rendered the more difficult by the entire absence of precedents, for this is the first attempt to render the *Liber* into a modern tongue. The originals abound in grammatical impossibilities, and a considerable latitude must be given to the translator's common sense and understanding of the historical situation. Miss Loomis has acquitted herself of the task with distinct credit. She has been well advised in not striving after "originality" in her renderings, but rather in choosing her guides well and following them intelligently.

E. EMERTON.

*History of the Alien Priories in England to the Confiscation of Henry V.* By Chester William New. (Menasha, Wis., George Banta Publishing Company, 1916, pp. x, 96.) This doctoral dissertation contains an enumeration of the grants of English property to French religious houses (chapter I.), a catalogue by classes of the alien priories (chapter II.), their history in chronological order from 1204 to 1414 (chapters III.-V.), and a table which displays among other things the location, origin, classification, value, and ultimate disposal of each priory (appendix). The addition made to our store of knowledge is considerable. The relations of the alien priories to the English government receive the fullest treatment yet accorded them, while the first two chapters constitute a valuable supplement to portions of Dugdale's *Monasticon*. The information about individual priories and their possessions, however, is not easily accessible, because there is no index, and the author uses ancient or modern forms of place-names indiscriminately. Some forms, indeed, appear to be original with him.

Mr. New brings together for our use material obtained by the industrious perusal of many manuscripts and printed sources; but his exten-



sive searches were not exhaustive. He cites, for example, several cartularies kept by alien priories, but in the depositories frequented by him there are a dozen and more which he does not mention. He could have consulted some of these fruitlessly perhaps, but not all (*e. g.*, British Museum, Add. MS. 15668). Neither did he squeeze dry the evidence which passed through his hands. An illustration is his failure to indicate whether the values in his appendix represent annual income, annual income and movables, or something else. The omission renders them useless for comparative purposes. This lack of thoroughness is regrettable, but not reprehensible, since he did not intend the study to be definitive (introduction).

Blunders occur, however, which ought to be in no historical work. The titles in the bibliography (pp. vii-x) often do not correspond with the title-pages of the works cited. The place or date of the publication is occasionally included, but rarely do both appear, and both may be absent. Many words in the titles are misspelled. After liberal allowance for typographical troubles the author must still take the responsibility for those repeated time after time (*e. g.*, "Gifford" for Giffard). These slips are so numerous as to make difficult the location of the author's sources. The attempt to find specific references given in the foot-notes leads to additional obstacles. Titles not found in the bibliography appear from time to time (*e. g.*, pp. 92-94), often in abbreviated forms, difficult—if not impossible—of interpretation (*e. g.*, "Tax. Norwich, 1225", p. 30, note 95). The volume, the page, or the folio is frequently omitted or stated erroneously. Despite this gross carelessness, the verification of about one hundred references selected at haphazard left the reviewer with the impression that Mr. New had generally recorded his evidence with much greater accuracy than he had noted its location.

W. E. LUNT.

*Menno Simons: his Life, Labors, and Teachings.* By John Horsch. (Scottsdale, Pa., Mennonite Publishing House, 1916, pp. 324.) This is a welcome addition to religious literature, since there is no other life of Menno available in any language. It is gratifying, too, that such a book should be produced by an American scholar. It is not Mr. Horsch's first literary adventure; some years ago he published an outline of the history of Christianity, and he has contributed valuable articles to current newspapers and periodicals. That he had almost virgin soil to break is probably due to the fact that the material for a real biography of Menno is so slight. After all the author's diligence, the facts regarding Menno might have been stated in a single page: and he has really established but one fact not previously known, namely, the probable date of Menno's baptism, certainly of his renunciation of Romanism, January 30, 1536. He has been compelled to devote most of his space to an account of Menno's opinions and extracts from his writings. To this he has added refutations of many things falsely charged against Menno,

most of them quite convincing; and discussions of the relation of Menno to other radical leaders of the time, like Melchior Hofmann and John of Leyden. He is quite successful in vindicating the Mennonites from any sympathy or complicity with the men of Münster, without, however, showing full comprehension of the ideals and purposes of the latter.

In saying these things, one should not be understood to criticize Mr. Horsch or his book; it is rather an attempt to describe accurately what he has done. The subtitle is just: "the life, labors, and teachings", of Menno; mainly the labors and teachings, because so few facts have been preserved about the life. But the historical value of the book is very considerable, the author's diligence is exemplary, and a quantity of material has been brought together from various sources that has never before been printed in English. One of the interesting documents of the sort indicated is the decree published by Charles V. on December 7, 1542, in which Menno is mentioned by name as guilty of Anabaptism, one of the worst crimes possible in the judgment of all European governments of that time.

The author's diligence and good sense are more in evidence than is literary skill. The book is unnecessarily jejune and dry, because of the great preponderance, in parts, of quotations from documents, the interest of which to a reader is in inverse ratio to their value to a student of history. It is to be feared that this quality will limit the number of readers unduly. Many sentences are awkwardly constructed, and their idiom, together with the use of words like "inreasonable", suggests that the writer may be more at home in the German language than in English. It is in many ways so good a book that it is a pity it was not made a better.

HENRY C. VEDDER.

*The Golden Book of the Dutch Navigators.* By Hendrik Willem van Loon. (New York, the Century Company, 1916, pp. xii, 333.) When the Dutch began to push out into the sea, it seemed as if the Spanish and the Portuguese had almost monopolized the field of colonization and discovery. But being accustomed to adversity the Dutch first occupied what had been neglected by their predecessors, and then, when they had grown bolder and stronger, seized whatever else they could. Jan Huygen, who had spent five years with the Portuguese at Goa, stimulated the first Dutch expedition which sailed for the East Indies in 1594. Although this voyage, led by Cornelius Houtman, was unsuccessful, another expedition set out from Holland in 1598. This time the island of Mauritius was discovered, and the ships returned heavily laden with the precious spices. In the meantime Huygen, Barendsz, and Heemskerck, in their zeal to find a nearer and safer way to the Indies, tried the northeast passage in vain, but they have the discovery of Spitzbergen and other places in the Arctic Ocean to their credit. Schouten and LeMaire, by their discovery of Cape Horn in 1616, made it unnecessary

for ships to undertake the terrors of the Straits of Magellan. Tasman, who was employed by the East India Company, discovered the island which bears his name, and made the first careful exploration of the coast-line of Australia. To this list should be added the various voyages which enabled the Dutch to chart the map of the Southern Pacific.

Narratives of the voyages of these early Dutch discoverers make up the contents of this book. But Dr. van Loon also describes the inevitable attacks on Spanish and Portuguese settlements in the East Indies, in the Philippines, and on the west coast of South America. The sea life and the enormous difficulties which attended it come in for a large amount of space. For navigation in those days was extremely uncertain, and many a vessel went down in the storms. The lack of fresh food almost invariably produced the dreaded scurvy. Indeed when once a man had sailed for the Indies his chances of return to the homeland were not at all favorable. One need not wonder, therefore, that only the cast-offs of the earth could be induced to undertake the lot of a common sailor. But even if these early heroes of the sea were extremely rough men the Dutch are largely indebted to them for their colonial and maritime greatness, and it is well that the English-speaking world should have a better knowledge of them than it has had.

The author has obtained his information from contemporary accounts, which hitherto have not been available in English. He has chosen those portions which are important or which tell a good story. A more deliberate attempt to entice the reader's interest with anecdotes told in the language and style of the newspaper is seldom found in serious historical writing. It cannot be denied, however, that the author has been successful, and it may be expected that his book will appeal not only to the historical student but also to the general reader. The book is well supplied with reprints of contemporary cuts.

GEORGE F. ZOOK.

*A Brief History of Poland.* By Julia Swift Orvis, Associate Professor of History in Wellesley College. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. xix, 359.) The character of Professor Orvis's book is best indicated by the words of her preface:

This is not the book of an investigator. It is simply an attempt to present the results of much work already done by others on a difficult and complicated subject, in such a way as to reach and interest the many to whom Poland's great past as well as her present problems and their wide significance, are practically unknown.

The attempt has been eminently successful. Among the short histories of Poland that we now possess in English (Morfill's, Bain's, Phillips's), Miss Orvis's work seems to the reviewer by far the best.

One can scarcely overestimate the difficulty of compressing within little more than three hundred pages, and yet of presenting in a clear

and readable manner, one thousand years of history, especially the history of a people whose constitutional development, political problems, and international relations have been so vastly different from those familiar to Western readers. No one who has faced such difficulties will fail to recognize the skill which the author has shown in condensing, eliminating superfluous details, keeping just proportions, emphasizing essentials, and enlivening her narrative by occasional, well-chosen quotations from the sources.

The book is, in general, accurate and scholarly. It is to be regretted, however, that the author's spelling of Polish names is often incorrect: *e. g.*, "Dobzyn" (p. 46), "Dobryzn" (p. 55) for Dobrzyń, "Maciego-wice" for Maciejowice (p. 236), "Wielpolski" for Wielopolski (p. 273), etc. Some errors of fact have crept in here and there, such as the assertion that Sigismund III. "reigned for two years as Czar of Muscovy" (p. xiv), or that in 1697 "a large party in the Diet . . . had proclaimed Stanislaus Leszczyński king, and the first act of Augustus was to drive him out" (pp. 155-156). The account given of the migrations of the early Slavs is open to grave objections, and the author's description of the appanage system of the twelfth century would apply to Russia much better than to Poland. Finally, one hardly knows what to make of the statement that the Hohenzollerns acquired in 1793 "the vast region known to-day as South Prussia" (p. 227), and in 1795 "the territories which to-day make up New East Prussia and New Silesia" (p. 237). Such errors, however, are not sufficiently common to mar seriously what is, on the whole, a very interesting and praiseworthy historical work.

R. H. L.

*Losses of Life in Modern Wars: Austria-Hungary, France.* By Gaston Bodart, LL.D. *Military Selection and Race Deterioration.* By Vernon Lyman Kellogg. Edited by Harald Westergaard, LL.D. [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, John Bates Clark, Director.] (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1916, pp. x, 207.) *Losses of Life in Modern Wars* presents an analysis of direct war losses—killed and wounded—in Austria-Hungary and France for a period of three hundred years. The data are collected from many sources, partly by original research, and arranged chronologically, principally in tabular form, with brief text summarizing the duration, causes, participants, and results of each war.

Austria and France seem to have been selected because they rank first in the number and significance of modern wars waged by the military powers of Europe. The Austrian record is forty-nine wars, occupying 161 years out of the three centuries; that of France eighty-eight wars, occupying 148 years. This, as Dr. Bodart observes, is a "gloomy distinction". From 1600 to 1850, the longest period of peace enjoyed by Austria-Hungary was fourteen years, by France thirteen. Hence, as some wounded men must have expired annually even during these

longest periods of peace, the direct war loss was continuous for two centuries and a half. Inspection of this exhaustive study suggests:

1. That the bewildering frequency of European wars since 1600 is no more impressive than the kaleidoscopic shifting of alliances, by which, like changing partners at a dance, the allies of one campaign become adversaries in the next.

2. That the great powers of Europe have survived continuous blood-letting for nearly three centuries, exhausting and often amid barbarous conditions, and developed the prosperous and populous Europe of this century.

Bound with this paper is Professor Kellogg's preliminary report on Military Selection and Race Deterioration, occupying forty pages. This study in particular develops proof of three points: the formation of armies from the best human material, actual deterioration resulting from withdrawal or death of this element, and the prevalence of race-injuring diseases. The record within the same covers of three centuries of human loss is complete and appalling enough to prove points one and two. Yet how does it happen that the progeny of the survivors of 1700 pitched battles, and of disease and captivity, has raised Europe to the pinnacle of civilization thus far attained, and contributed millions of emigrants to America, mostly superior in strength and fertility to our peace-fed stock?

It is to be hoped that Professor Kellogg's final report will include the larger aspects of this subject. Of course war is appalling, but somehow along with it, men and their best qualities have grown stronger. What of the race deterioration of peace? We need an essayist who shall point the way to make peace wholly a blessing.

*The Navy of the Restoration from the Death of Cromwell to the Treaty of Breda: its Work, Growth, and Influence.* By Arthur W. Tedder, B.A. (Cambridge, University Press, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. ix, 234.) It is no easy matter to evaluate a book whose author, in his preface, presents a plea in confession and avoidance of "active service conditions which have greatly delayed publication" and may serve to "partially excuse the more palpable faults and omissions which under happier circumstances I should have hoped to correct and repair". Against such a case it would not be possible to plead, whatever the offense. Fortunately it is not necessary. Among the numerous writings on naval affairs which recent years have produced, this unpretentious essay must hold an honored place, not merely in itself but in what it represents. It covers some nine years' history of the English navy, and that not fully since it omits, avowedly, the western operations of Holmes and Harman, and it covers, in one chapter, much of the ground already traversed by Corbett in his *England in the Mediterranean*. The author, moreover, has not had access to the manuscript materials in foreign libraries, one set of which, at least, would have, perhaps, some-

what modified his statements. But so far as he has gone in the materials he has used and the method employed, in his spirit and presentation, no less than in his investigation, his little essay may well be a model and an inspiration to young historical scholars. The sound foundation of all such work, his bibliography, is admirable, his grasp of the essential elements of his task—the situation and spirit of the navy, its status and its activities, and the part it played in public affairs during these critical years—are clearly and convincingly set forth. It would be easily possible—and, under the circumstances, unpardonably invidious—to call attention to matters of detail where, as in the account of the Dutch attack in 1667, further investigation would have cleared up certain points like the attack on Harwich, and the peculiar incident of its commander—who, by the way, Clowes seems to have discovered in another connection, and named incorrectly. But, taken all in all, this little study could hardly have been improved in its essentials, and one may only hope that its author may be spared to continue work he has so fortunately begun and for which he seems so eminently fit.

W. C. ABBOTT.

*The Great Comet of 1680: a Study in the History of Rationalism.* By James Howard Robinson, A.M., B.D. (Northfield, Minn., 1916, pp. 126.) Much as we have known of the fear of comets, it was by scattered episodes. An excellent idea it was to set a Columbia *doctorandus* at gleaning what was thought about some single comet; and no comet could have been so happily chosen as that which more than any other marks the turning-point between superstition and science. The author prefaces his task, indeed, with a survey of the superstition prior to 1600 and with a more careful study of the progress of thought as to comets in the first three-quarters of the seventeenth century; but it is to the comet of 1680 that all this leads. In turn he tells us what was thought of it in Germany, in England and her American colonies, in France and Holland. A whole chapter is given to the rationalizing influence of Bayle. A brief final one traces "the victory of science and reason" thenceforward. An appended bibliography lists the enormous body of contemporary publications on the comet of 1680.

The author's work is done with zest, and often with humor—as might be expected from a pupil of Professor James Harvey Robinson. The country printer's slips are sometimes rather grievous (he prints that word "grievous"). A few crudities, one fears, must be the author's—as the constant use of semicolon for colon before a quotation. He should learn, too, that the *en* of such names as that he prints "Schultzen" (p. 48) is only the old inflectional ending of the German oblique case, and that to print a German name with a middle initial, as "George S. Virling" (p. 33), is to give it a needlessly American look—the more so in this case as "George" should be "Georg" to match the unchanged German of adjoining names and as the man's name was really not even

Georg, but only Samuel. In his bibliography, too, nominatives might better have replaced the genitives and locatives of Latin and German names of author and place; and it could have done no harm to modernize the place-names. In general, however, he uses care; and, though there are many marks of haste, the book is a real and a substantial contribution to the history of superstition and of its overthrow. It belongs to the literature of entertainment as well.

G. L. B.

*Charles the Twelfth, King of Sweden.* Translated from the Manuscript of Carl Gustafson Klingspor. By John A. Gade. (Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1916, pp. xv, 371.) Hitherto Voltaire's *Charles XII.*, of unstaled literary charm, and the late R. Nisbet Bain's useful sketch in the *Heroes of the Nations* series have been the only attempts to write, in a non-Scandinavian tongue, the stormy career of one of the most picturesque and striking figures in modern history. Now comes Mr. Gade. In the words of the publisher's announcement: "This account of the adventurous life and tragic death of Sweden's great King . . . makes a story of absorbing interest and one that has never before been adequately presented to English readers." The author, who has the advantage of a considerable linguistic equipment, particularly in Swedish, has, to some degree at least, fulfilled the above promise. He has certainly written an epic which grips the attention and warms the blood. However, the style, generally vivid and at times eloquent, is not altogether even; there are, especially in the earlier part of the book, passages which are too rapturous and overwrought. Moreover, the occasional lapses into the historical present and the plethora of trite figures of speech will irritate the fastidious.

The peculiar method adopted makes the work difficult to appraise in this *Review*; for Mr. Gade has assumed the rôle of translator of the contemporaneous manuscripts of one Carl Gustafson Klingspor, devoted follower and companion in arms of the king. While the "translator" provides an index and a very considerable bibliography, abounding in Scandinavian titles, his manner of writing, his soaring enthusiasm, and his penchant for dramatic effect suggest the historical novelist rather than the orthodox historical biographer. This may be illustrated by the following extracts:

And therefore I shall busy myself not only to tell the whole exact truth, but also to purge His Majesty's memory of every malevolent and belittling vilification which thoughtless or ignorant foreigners have sought to cast upon it. . . . God grant that what I write may spread the everlasting glory and honor of my late beloved Master (pp. 2, 3).

We are impressed with the chivalry, piety, high spirit, and courage of Charles, but are confirmed in the impression that he was a belated knight-errant, who wasted the blood and money of his country in futile exploits.

Those who, in spite of the grim realities of the present conflict, still yearn for a true tale of military adventure, in the main well told, will welcome this book; but it still leaves the way open for an exhaustive critical biography. The volume is handsomely bound and printed, while of errors there are comparatively few, though 1588 should be 1688 (p. 22).

A. L. C.

*The Eighteenth Century.* By Casimir Stryienski. Translated from the French by H. N. Dickinson. [The National History of France.] (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. 345.) France in the eighteenth century is a great subject and the late M. Stryienski was counted among those who knew the subject best, but this book is a disappointment. As a piece of historical writing it is of a type not so popular now as in the boudoirs of half a century ago. The reader moves almost continuously in the atmosphere of the ante-chamber, among princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, counts, cardinals, and abbés. The scant attention paid to anything besides court politics and intrigues hardly justifies the inclusion of the volume in a series called the *National History of France*. This does not mean that M. Stryienski has written an uninteresting book. He has sketched many of the personages of the century with a sure touch and a sense of proportion. The reader will be in no doubt about the selfishness and *insouciance* which perverted the career of Louis XV. The chapter on the Royal Family when the king's daughters were young is charming. But whenever the writer turns to the problems of society and government his comments are brief, often vague, if not misleading. For example, in reference to Turgot's abolition of the gilds, he remarks that "superficial observers" looked upon them "only as hindrances to commerce and industry, without understanding the profound reasons for which centuries of experience had imposed them on Western Europe". It is difficult to discern the light that the second of these criticisms throws upon the reforms. Again, apropos of the decrees freeing the grain-trade, the statement is made that the old obligation to sell grain solely in the markets "was only profitable to the middlemen and monopolists". It seems to have profited chiefly the local market officials. How middlemen and monopolists could make any special gains through the system is not clear. Furthermore, Necker's *Compte Rendu* is said to have "enabled the public to read in black and white the situation of the finances", although it transformed an ominous deficit into a handsome surplus. The narrow scope of the work is partly corrected by a separate chapter on the Arts, the Sciences, Literature, and the Salons.

H. E. B.

*Germany, 1815-1890.* By Sir Adolphus William Ward, F.B.A., Litt.D., Master of Peterhouse. Volume I., 1815-1852. (Cambridge, University Press, New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. xiv, 591.) A history of Germany since 1815 by J. W. Headlam was announced over



twenty years ago in the *Cambridge Historical Series*. The task of writing such a work has now been undertaken by Professor (now Sir) A. W. Ward. No one would question Dr. Ward's high qualifications, for few living English writers have given evidence of more versatile and exact scholarship than the Master of Peterhouse.

This volume on Germany from 1815 to 1852 is, however, a grievous disappointment. It is one of the most jejune handbooks ever produced by English writers, who furnish no mean competition in such compilations. The style is prolix and involved, loaded with details and unimportant names, broken by parentheses and totally unrelieved by emphasis. Inclusion by mere enumeration replaces discrimination and selection. The fourteen and a half double-column pages of index devoted chiefly to proper names, most of which are mentioned but once, give some faint idea of the confusion in the text. Of one hundred names taken in order from the index, the reviewer's impression fortified by reference to the text indicated that fifty per cent. might have been omitted to advantage.

The first two chapters undertake to say something of every German state and of every German statesman still alive in 1815. They read like a digest of the *Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie*. The whole 120 pages might have been omitted without loss or reduced to an introductory sketch in one-fourth the space. The remaining chapters may be used as a work of reference for political chronology. Twenty pages on the Zollverein make available the chief political facts in proper order. The great central events of 1848 are treated in such a way as to make a general view impossible and no faintest conception is given of the high hopes and real significance of this "spring-time of German nationalism".

The bibliography will be useful but is not above criticism. Some works listed have little or nothing to do with the period. Hintze's recent volume on Prussian history, Fischer's *Die Nation und der Bundestag*, Oncken's *Lassalle*, Goyau's *L'Allemagne Religieuse*, Matter's *Bismarck*, A. Schmidt's *Preussens Deutsche Politik*, Jessen's manual of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the autobiographies of Mohl, Schurz, and Gustav Körner are omissions worth noting. Böhm, not Bohn, is the editor of *Fürst Bismarck als Redner*. Marwitz memoirs should be cited in the complete edition by Meusel. G. (not E.) Schmoller's essay on the Prussian tariff law of 1818 appeared in 1898 not in 1808. The translation of Seignobos is more often available than the French original and if such manuals are to be listed, those by Bulle, Andrews, Denis, and Hazen should certainly be included. The brief chapters in Helmolt are more useful for a brief account of Germany in the nineteenth century than those in some general histories cited.

A succeeding volume prepared in collaboration with Spenser Wilkinson will carry the account to the fall of Bismarck. Let us hope that it will not be burdened with so much of unnecessary historical impediments.

GUY STANTON FORD.

*Jewish Disabilities in the Balkan States: American Contributions toward their Removal, with particular Reference to the Congress of Berlin.* By Max J. Kohler and Simon Wolf. [Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, no. 24.] (Philadelphia, the Society, 1916, pp. xi, 169.) This paper, amplified from the form of its original reading before the society and fortified by voluminous foot-notes, is valuable chiefly because of its compact summary of the legislation now existing in Rumania to the detriment of the Jewish population of that country; and, in consequence, thus formulating the terms of the problem which will arise when the present war in Europe is ended and further efforts are made to ameliorate the lot of the unhappy people whose well-being was the object of the labors which are here so sympathetically described.

The contributions of the United States to this problem have been almost continuous, beginning a full half-century ago with Mr. Seward's note to Turkey and ending, so far as official communications are concerned, with Mr. Hay's striking exposition of the practical arguments which enable this country to intervene in what a narrow construction would interpret as merely the internal concern of a foreign nation.

All of these efforts, however, as Mr. Kohler shows, were instigated by one or another of the organizations designed to further the political and other progress of the Jewish race; but it is none the less to the credit of American statesmen that the spirit of our diplomacy so readily and generously responded to the appeal. The recital is suggestive in view of the indicated conference which will be to this generation what the Congress of Berlin was to the period with which Mr. Kohler especially deals.

The personnel of that conference may not be forecasted. Its aims, however, are well known. While it will deal particularly with boundaries and will have a large regard for commerce, it cannot fail to scrutinize and to deal with the larger problems which are based on race and religion, which the Congress of Berlin touched only incidentally, and the failure to solve which at that time contributed, more than anything else, to bring on the present war in Europe. These problems, it is true, had to do with the differences between the various elements in the Orthodox Greek Church and with its rivalry with Catholicism—and they still remain. To them will now be added the problem of liberating the Jewish population of the Balkan Peninsula and of other parts of Europe—and for the solution of this problem Mr. Kohler has marshalled a line of impressive precedents which point the way for American influence to make itself felt beneficently.

GEORGE H. MOSES.

*The Balkan Wars, 1912-1913.* By Jacob Gould Schurman. Third edition. (Princeton, Princeton University Press, London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1916, pp. xl, 140.) In this compact

little volume we have, following a preface and an introduction of forty pages which discuss the part played by the Balkan Peninsula in the present European war, some thirty pages devoted to a sketchy treatment of the events leading up to the War of 1912, thirty pages on the war itself, and finally, some seventy pages on the second war, the War of 1913. This means a brief account, in fact, the briefest, the author aiming at nothing more than the laying down of the general lines of Balkan development with particular reference to the disastrous second war. The causes and consequences of this war (not its military course) form the climax of his presentation and the real *raison d'être* of his book. The main cause, as is well known, was Macedonia, and the Macedonian situation is set before our eyes, not only in the light of history and of the best available contemporary statistics, but also with the aid of personal observations made on the spot at the very height of the crisis of 1913. From the scholar's viewpoint the Macedonian section is the most important feature of the book, unless it be the few pages (35-48) conceded to the discussion of the policy of the Greek prime minister, Venizelos, just prior to his plunge into the War of 1912 on the side of Bulgaria and Serbia.

But a book, or rather an essay of this extreme conciseness, is not primarily concerned with conveying newly discovered information. His problem, as the author saw it, was to trace the stream of historic development so definitely and clearly that the grave present-day issues should outline themselves to the intelligent reader without more ado. This the writer has accomplished in pages uniformly distinguished by moderation, sympathy, and a total absence of that inhuman bias in favor of one or another of the Balkan nations, which throws its sinister shadow across almost every book dealing with this corner of the world. The present war, the author holds, was, in consequence of the resentments created by virtue of the treaty of Bucharest (1913), as good as inevitable and has unhappily reduced the whole group of the Balkan states to the rôle of mere pawns of the Great Powers (p. xxxv). He sees no escape from the dilemma of either a Germanic or a Russian control (pp. xii-xiii), but he hopes, with more benevolence than conviction, that the present European war "may put no unnecessary obstacle in the way of the normal political development of all the Balkan nations" (p. xxxviii).

FERDINAND SCHEVILL.

*Les Conditions de la Guerre Moderne.* Par Général Bonnal. (Paris, E. de Boccard, 1916, pp. 294). General Bonnal, whose name will be recognized by military students as an author of interesting books and as a former chief of the School of War in France, presents a collection of short articles on the war in Europe, not from the point of view of a participant but rather of an observer at a certain distance. The articles are short, discursive, and show many indications of having been hastily prepared for the daily newspapers, after the manner of military experts

who prepare daily and weekly summaries of events, principally based on the official bulletins. We will not therefore look here for the clearness of vision, the orderly statement, the accurate information, the valuable deductions from the "conditions of modern war" which only come after the events described. When all the facts are known, it is to be hoped that the distinguished author will find time, as he has done in previous wars, to continue his historical studies.

There is in fact more glorification of one side and passionate denunciation of the other side than is necessary for a curious search into the mysteries of military art, as now being developed in this world's great field of battle. Some of the language would not look well in English but the general line of thought is safely shown by the following. The Kaiser is almost always given an epithet such as "liar", "monster", "snob", "weak", "bighead", "degenerate". The Germans are "malingeringers", "abject slaves", "barbarians", "thieves", "pillagers", "vulgar", "enfeebled", "brainless", "vengeful", "machines", "industrials", "polluted", "vicious", "little civilized", "atrocious", "asleep in imperialistic folly", "crazy with Pan-Germanism", "only understanding the scourge", "like certain animals, only respect the blow", "square-heads", "sickly", "rapers", "sneaking".

On the other hand a warm admiration is expressed for his own comrades. "Men and officers throw themselves into each others' arms! In what other army will you find this brotherhood of the battle", "Incomparable dash", "warlike", "impregnated with heroism", "moral superiority", "tenacious", "will to conquer", "fine endurance", "glorious", "unequalled", "admirable". "The French soldier carries the loftiest warlike virtues that the world has ever known." "How like the French is this joyful waiting for the fight." The Russians are "good and brave". Albert is a "great" king. The Serbians had "superior combative value". Italy fights for "right and justice".

The victory of the battle of the Marne is defined by the author as "strategic rather than tactical", thereby opening the question as to the proper use of those terms.

EBEN SWIFT.

*Patriots in the Making: What America can learn from France and Germany.* By Jonathan French Scott, Ph.D., Instructor in History in the University of Michigan. (New York and London, D. Appleton and Company, 1916, pp. xv, 262.) The lesson here urged upon the United States is the need of more conscious and more systematic attention to the teaching of patriotism in the schools, especially those forms of patriotism which are directly related to military preparedness. For this conclusion the reader is prepared by a brief sketch of "national self-expression" in French education from the time of Louis XIV. to the present, an extended analysis of appeals to patriotism in school-books and school programmes of the Third Republic, and a somewhat superficial examination of similar

appeals in Germany. The conclusion is followed and emphasized by a special chapter on military training in Europe and by two appendixes of quotation relating respectively to "the military value of a psychology of patriotism" and "a day's work in the Swiss army". There are references to about eighty French text-books, including books on morals and civics, reading books, histories, and geographies. From these the author shows in the course of three chapters how, with the sanction of official programmes, a "psychology of defense" and loyalty to the republic have been molded, and how, without official sanction, hostility toward Germany has been inculcated. Some counteracting influences are recognized, among them scientific history and pacifism, and to these an additional chapter is devoted. The account of conditions in Germany (Prussia would be more descriptive) is crowded into a single chapter with references to school programmes, collections of school regulations, and about a dozen text-books, including reading books, geographies, and histories. It discloses highly organized and somewhat offensive effort to inculcate love of country, loyalty to the reigning house, pride of race, disparagement of Great Britain, dislike of France, and Pan-Germanism.

There are some errors, chiefly in the foot-notes, and some lapses in translation (for examples see references on pp. 36, 52, and 115 to Jost and Braeunig, *Lectures Pratiques*, Paris, 1899), but these are unimportant and do not impair the essential accuracy of any statement of fact. The general atmosphere of the book produces, however, an uncomfortable feeling of exaggeration. The difficulty of using isolated extracts with fairness to the spirit of the context seems to have been surmounted too easily. No distinction is drawn between the ideals of elementary instruction and those of secondary instruction. Most of the text-books mentioned are books used in the elementary school. This suggests that the patriotic motive, at least in France, may after all be less pervasive than the author seems to think. There is no hint of first-hand observation of actual teaching either in France or in Germany and little reference to French or German self-criticism of results. This invites a degree of caution perhaps greater than that displayed by the author in judging the vigor and success of school effort. But the main contention of the book that French and German experience in the making of patriots points a lesson of high importance to the United States is thoroughly established. The book is readable, and in its revelations of patriotism in the elementary school-books of France a contribution to American educational literature.

HENRY JOHNSON.

*American Patriots and Statesmen from Washington to Lincoln.* Edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., Professor of the Science of Government, in Harvard University. In five volumes. [The Collier Classics.] (New York, P. F. Collier and Son, 1916, pp. 383, each volume.) The *Collier Classics* are to consist of a series of books in litera-

ture, science, history, and contemporary belles-lettres, under the general editorship of Professor W. A. Neilson. The series is to be supplementary to the *Harvard Classics*, of "five-foot shelf" fame. The present work, a set of five volumes, is described by the editor, Professor A. B. Hart, as an effort "to gather into one set a vital selection of American patriotic utterances". In a short foreword, President Eliot gives his answer to the question "What is an American?"

The "patriotic utterances" cover a wide range of time, subject-matter, and authorship, extending from a narrative of the Wineland Voyages, to a group of passages of writing by Abraham Lincoln or about him. But patriotism, however broadly interpreted—and Professor Hart's interpretation is neither partizan nor sectional—is an uncertain thread with which to bind together more than five hundred pieces of varied type, and opinions will differ as to the inclusiveness and emphasis which Professor Hart exhibits in making his choice. All will agree, however, that one topic—military preparedness—does stand out above all others, and is emphasized particularly by the titles employed by the editor. One wonders if this characteristic, however much it may accord with the feeling of the hour, will contribute to the permanent value of the work.

As to type, paper, and binding, the format of the work is satisfactory, but the proof-reading and, in some cases the editing, leave much to be desired. Misprints are frequent: *e. g.*, "Alexander" Hamilton for Andrew Hamilton (I. 195); "Barrett" for Bassett (I. 287); "me" for we (I. 343, line 20); "on" for of (II. 351, in the title of no. 22). In the introductory note in volume III., page 110, the word "gagging" is obviously an error; on the title-page of volume IV., the name of President Polk appears as James King Polk. In the table of contents, it is explained that poetical selections are to be denoted by an asterisk, but several of these are not so marked (I. 61; II. 255; III. 54). In some selections the old-fashioned long *s* is used; in others of the same period and style it is not employed. For the Mayflower Compact (I. 67) the old spelling is used, but without complete accuracy; and quite remarkably, there has crept in at the end a totally extraneous passage, apparently from the first charter of Virginia in 1606. In connection with the frontispiece of volume IV., it is stated that the picture is derived from a daguerreotype, "the only one known to have ever been taken of President Jackson". This statement is open to doubt.

ST. GEORGE L. SIOUSSAT.

*English Influence on the United States.* By W. Cunningham, D.D., F.B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, Cambridge, University Press, 1916, xii, 168.) To appraise even approximately the contribution to American life of any particular national or racial group is a hazardous, though fascinating, adventure. We have had a flood of "filio-pietistic" literature from variously qualified Americans, each exalting the peculiar virtues of the stock to which

his ancestors happened to belong. This literature has given us some useful material; but, with rare exceptions, its *tendenz* has excited the suspicion of scientific historians. This particular book by an eminent authority on English economic history is quietly written and on the whole does not overstate the English element in American civilization. Indeed the most obvious elements in our English inheritance are touched very lightly, or not at all. There is nothing about language with all that it implies for the commerce of ideas, nor the common law, nor the representative institutions and legislative procedure which carry our thoughts back to the Mother of Parliaments. On the other hand, there are interesting chapters on such topics as town-planning, public buildings, and the "college course", containing curious and suggestive facts from the author's generous store of English antiquities.

Naturally enough the discussion of American developments indicates a more limited range of knowledge and less insight. Local government is considered in a chapter on the township; but the county is passed over and, in dealing with the American town, the author keeps his eye too closely on New England. There are some sweeping generalizations like the following: "The colonists failed to carry with them the English sense of public spirit." Here the English situation is idealized; to Americans, thinking, let us say, of town life in Massachusetts, or the contributions of Franklin to the municipal life of Philadelphia, the contrast will seem unjust.

In the chapters on Modern Social Problems and the Responsibilities of National Power and Influence, the author is impressed by American failure, so far, to reach the English standard, and his generalizations again seem insecure. For instance, a comparison of the tariff policies of the two countries since 1846, or of liquor legislation, might lessen somewhat the emphasis on American devotion to *laissez faire* ideals. Is it certain that when the conditions which in England produced the factory acts have become correspondingly serious in America, the response has been much slower here than there? What is said about England's "mission" has an important element of truth; but it is one-sided and does not wholly avoid that suggestion of superior national virtue which men of other nationalities find annoying and which often prevents just appreciation of really fine ideals of service. Dr. Cunningham is critical of American neutrality in the present war: "No nation can justify a claim to leadership in promoting the cause of humanity which is content to look on at the troubles of a neighbour as if they did not concern her." One wonders whether the comparative judgment of America here suggested would be confirmed by a dispassionate historian writing at some safely distant time and passing in review the conduct of the European powers in the past hundred years.

E. B. G.

*Some Cursory Remarks made by James Birket in his Voyage to North America, 1750-1751.* (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1916,

pp. vi, 74.) A stay of full seven months, travelling by slow and difficult methods over eleven hundred miles along the coast from New Hampshire to Maryland, visiting over thirty port towns, "baiting" at numerous taverns, meeting many and various people, many of them of importance, with whom he dined and talked, gave this merchant from Antigua among the Leeward Islands good opportunity to gather much information and many impressions of the land and people of the northern tide-water area on the eve of the last French war. Birket seems to have enjoyed sight-seeing, and with it he displayed an accurate and observing mind, a spirit of detachment, and an eye to the curious as well as the prosaic. The publication in neat form of his "cursory remarks" gives to the student of the period a profitable and valuable insight into colonial life.

Because of the mercantile bent of his mind, he is especially instructive on such matters as the quality and productions of the soil, industries, prices, the wharfage and warehousing facilities of the chief ports, the economic relations of the port towns to the surrounding country, inter-colonial and overseas trade. At Bristol he found many transient French merchants as well as considerable contraband trade in Dutch goods, and at Philadelphia the chief men "drove on a very large and Contraband Trade with the French". On the social side one finds interesting material about the lay-out of the towns, the character of the houses, the kind of lives people lead, the number of churches, the quality of taverns which range from "very good" to a "sorry house". One gets glimpses of Yale and Harvard. It is interesting to note how badly divided the Puritan church was into the New Light and Old, but, says Birket, "tis hard to say which sees best". The Church of England seemed to him "to gain Ground all over New England", and to be the "most fashionable religion" in New York "as well as in most other parts of North America". In dress he considered the "men and Women are too Expensive" in Boston, "very gay" in New York, and in Bristol the Quakers "not to be known by their Language dress or behaviour".

The recent publication of the records of eighteenth-century travelers in North America is much to be commended.

W. T. Root.

*The Commerce of Louisiana during the French Régime, 1699-1763.* By N. M. Miller Surrey, Ph.D. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Columbia University, vol. LXXI., no. 1, whole no. 167.] (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1916, pp. 476.) The publication before us is a scientific study of economic conditions in Louisiana during the period 1699 to 1763. As such, it is gratifyingly concise, and gratifyingly complete. The sources drawn upon consist of contemporaneous manuscripts, contemporaneous printed material, and later publications containing source-material. Of these various sources the material in manuscript form—especially from the archives of the Min-



istry of Foreign Affairs, the library of the Arsenal, that of the Ministry of the Colonies, the archives of the latter ministry, the *Archives Nationales*, and the *Bibliothèque Nationale*—constitutes a very considerable proportion; nearly one-third, perhaps.

The chronological scope of the monograph, as its title discloses, is the period of the first French régime—sixty-four years. The topics treated are embraced under three main (implied) divisions: Means of Communication (waterways, highways), Means of Exchange (barter, credit, money), and Trade. Each such division is broken into appropriate subdivisions, the division Trade possessing in its sub-portions the greatest breadth, and hence the most interest. Here an admirable work has been done. Chapters XII. to XIV., which deal with trade between France and Louisiana, and chapter XV., which deals with slavery both as related to the native Indians and to negroes imported from Senegal, are fresh in information; while chapter XVII., on the trade of the Illinois Country, is no less so. Chapter XVIII., on New France in the Fur-Trade of the Mississippi Valley, and chapter XIX., on the Fur-Trade of Louisiana, abound in facts of the most useful kind. It should be added that chapters XX. to XXIV., dealing respectively with trade with the French West Indies, with Mexico, with New Mexico and Texas, with Florida, and with Cuba, cover ground but little broken by previous studies.

Besides its careful research—research full yet not redundant—Mrs. Surrey's monograph possesses style. In other words, it is good in its English and in its construction; and, being so, is readable; readable, that is to say, in the way a publication avowedly reference in character may and should be.

We have said that the monograph is gratifyingly complete. The sources used, however, are confined to those in the French and English tongues. Whether—so far as the economic relations of Louisiana with Mexico, New Mexico and Texas, Florida, and Cuba are concerned—an examination of Spanish sources would, for this early period, have yielded much of value, may be a question.

The volume possesses an excellent analytical table of contents, and a careful bibliography, but no index of any description.

IRVING B. RICHMAN.

*The Graves Papers and Other Documents relating to the Naval Operations of the Yorktown Campaign, July to October, 1781.* Edited by French Ensor Chadwick, Rear-Admiral, United States Navy. [Publications of the Naval History Society, vol. VII.] (New York, Naval History Society, 1916, pp. lxxviii, 268.) The inclusion in this volume of other material supplementing the Graves Papers makes the book a highly satisfactory and doubtless nearly complete documentary naval history of the Yorktown campaign. The Graves correspondence occupies considerably more than half of the 245 pages of documents. It begins March 13,

1780, about two months before the admiral's departure for America and ends May 4, 1782; he was then in the West Indies, having left North America soon after the abortive attempt to relieve Cornwallis in October, 1781. The other documents comprise extracts from log-books and journals both French and English, the former having only recently been unearthed in the French archives; also several letters of Rodney and Hood, most of them bringing out in the clearest manner the ill-feeling of these officers toward Graves. The latter makes a partial defense against the attacks of his critics in a letter of May 4, 1782, not, however, mentioning the battle of September 5, 1781. Possibly Graves's memorandum of September 6 (*Navy Records Society*, XXXV. 260) might advantageously have been included among the documents; it would perhaps have been a help in understanding the Graves side of the controversy which followed the battle. Graves was far from being a great commander; in failing to attack the French van at the outset he missed the opportunity of a lifetime. Nevertheless, he seems to have been trying to the best of his small ability to apply the new tactics, but was handicapped by his own incapacity and by lack of co-operation on the part of Hood and others.

Admiral Chadwick's introduction of sixty pages, much longer than that of any of the preceding volumes of the Naval History Society, discusses the question of tactics and signals and gives a very interesting account of naval life in the eighteenth century and conditions in the British navy, with a description of the ships and guns of the period. What is more important, however, especially for the general reader, is that it contains an admirably clear and succinct story of the whole participation in our Revolution of French forces, military and naval, as far as concerns operations in North America, beginning with the arrival of D'Estaing in 1778. The discussion of the movements and events leading up to the final concentration of all the fleets and armies about the Chesapeake and the narrative of the battle of September 5th, with the manoeuvres of the following days, are exceedingly interesting and instructive.

An appendix contains biographical sketches and an account of the battle by officers of the French fleet. Five illustrations, including portraits of Graves, De Grasse, and Hood, add to the value and interest of the book. The continental frigate *Trumbull* (p. 32, note) was not on her first cruise when captured in 1781; it will be recalled that she made a cruise in 1780, during which she fought a severe action with the British ship *Watt*. The name Hood occurs on pages xlix and lxxvii where Howe seems to be intended.

G. W. ALLEN.

*A Brief History of Panics and their Periodical Occurrence in the United States.* By Clement Juglar, Member of the Institute. Third edition, translated and edited with an introduction and brought down

from 1889 to date by DeCourcy W. Thom. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1916, pp. 189.) In 1893 Mr. Thom published a translation or, rather, an adaptation of that part of M. Juglar's *Des Crises Commerciales* which deals with the experience of the United States. He added an introduction in which he presented in brief form for the benefit of American readers Juglar's theory of panics, *viz.*, that the panic is a stoppage of the rise in prices and is due to (1) rapid changes in note circulation, (2) rapid shrinkage of credit, (3) the locking up of capital in useless enterprises. To this list of causes Mr. Thom added a fourth, and "the most important cause", general changes in our tariff laws. The French version which ended with 1889 was supplemented by a discussion of events from 1890 to 1893.

In the present edition Mr. Thom brings the narrative down to date and adds to the numerous tables in his own introduction statistics for recent years. In spite of the fact that the earlier translation contains misprints and errors of statement, it appears to have been reprinted without change. Likewise, Mr. Thom's original introduction remains untouched, although a large part of it is given over to a discussion of tables which have been brought down to date. It is needless to remark that the result is incongruous. M. Juglar's record of American experience with panics undoubtedly suffered by its segregation from the rest of his discussion. Standing apart, it only emphasizes the fragmentary character of the treatment of our financial history as well as the author's general unfamiliarity with American conditions. The author's thesis that a commercial panic is always a financial panic leads him to treat our whole experience from the banking standpoint and thus to ignore equally important commercial and industrial factors. Mr. Thom has added little of value to the original work, either in his introduction or his portrayal of events subsequent to 1889. His contention that every important change in the tariff, save that of 1846, has caused a panic is based largely upon what are considered to be nothing more than some striking coincidences. The portion of the historical matter contributed by Mr. Thom shows a much more intimate understanding of American conditions, but the treatment is so scrappy as to be of little value either to the casual reader or to the serious student of our financial history. Some important events are dismissed with a mere allusion, while numerous minor details are given undue emphasis. In so far, however, as one is interested in obtaining the personal point of view of a veteran stock-broker with reference to recent financial developments, the new matter in the present edition is well worth reading.

G. W. DOWRIE.

*The Life of John A. Rawlins, Lawyer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Chief of Staff, Major General of Volunteers, and Secretary of War.* By James Harrison Wilson, Major General, U. S. A. (New York, Neale Publishing Company, 1916, pp. 514.) Gen. James Harrison Wil-

son adds another to his list of brilliant and instructive works on the Civil War period, in which he played a brilliant part and of which he is almost the last important living witness. This time he gives us the life of John A. Rawlins, who was the close companion of Grant during the most eventful period of his career.

To those who feel that it is best to idealize the characters of our great men the book may be considered of almost too frank a nature. They will say that flaws in character are given undue prominence because of that fact alone, and that the greatness of results should be the test of character.

Although we may doubt if the most careful investigation of Grant's habits has proved that he would have performed his duty differently if he had been the most abstemious man in the world, it is unquestionable that there was a widespread distrust of him which came near accomplishing his ruin. It is clear also that this clamor of criticism was not taken by Grant as seriously as it should have been taken and did not impress him with the necessity of being above suspicion. Again there are ample facts to prove that Grant was of too simple and unsuspicious a nature to cope with men of lower type; and this also often worked to his disadvantage. Under these circumstances it was fortunate indeed that Rawlins seems to have been selected by some strange fate to stand at the elbow of Grant during all the critical days of his career. To this self-appointed task Rawlins gave all the energy of his soul, perhaps his life, and the author has done well in the performance of his promise to do justice to the memory of his friend. Napoleon had his Berthier, Blücher had his Gneisenau, Ney had his Jomini, and William had his Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon. Rawlins's relation to Grant was different from any of these, but none the less important and deserving its place in history.

That Rawlins like his chief was far from infallible, however, is shown by his changing estimate of men with whom he came in contact. Moreover the army may never agree with his ideas of the conduct of the War Department, in practically eliminating the general of the army, and exalting the power of the bureaus.

EBEN SWIFT.

*A History of Banking and Currency in Ohio before the Civil War.* By Charles Clifford Huntington, Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Sociology in the Ohio State University. [Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications.] (Columbus, F. J. Heer Printing Company, 1915, pp. 312.) In the history of banking in Ohio previous to the Civil War two periods are distinguishable, the first extending from 1803 to 1843 and the second from 1843 to 1863. In the first of these the course of events closely paralleled that of the history of banking in the other states and is characterized by Mr. Huntington as the ante-inflation period, 1803-1814, the inflation period, 1815-1817, the crisis of 1818-1819, the

period of depression and recovery, 1820-1830, the second period of expansion, 1831-1836, and the panic of 1837 and the resulting depression. During this entire period the note-issues of the banks were protected by their general assets and at the close of the period their numbers and resources were reduced to very low figures.

The second was a period of reform measures, characterized by the passage of a general banking law, February 24, 1845, which provided for the establishment of the State Bank of Ohio and for so-called independent banks and by the adoption of a new constitution and the passage of a free banking law in 1851. During this period note-issues were protected in some of the banks by deposits of bonds and in others by a safety fund.

The author's treatment of the first of these periods is more satisfactory than that of the second but in neither has he achieved marked success in the attainment of one of the objects he had in view, namely, the tracing of the relations between the development of banking and "the general economic and political history of the state". He has juxtaposed a number of interesting facts from each of these fields but his analysis and interpretation of these leave much to be desired. In the judgment of the reviewer he would have accomplished more had he investigated and analyzed the business methods of each period and attempted to discover precisely the rôle the banks played, keeping quite distinct in his analysis the need for hand-to-hand money and the need for capital. He constantly confuses these, with unfortunate results both to himself and to the reader.

The author has also been guilty of loose writing and careless proof-reading. Examples of the former may be found on pages 47, 72, 85, 104, 214, 221, 222, and 236, and of the latter on pages 82, 91, 97, 101, 106, 186, 191, 202, 205, 220, 222, 225, 227, and 231.

WM. A. SCOTT.

*The New Purchase, or Seven and a Half Years in the Far West.* By Robert Carlton, Esq. (Baynard Rush Hall). [Indiana Centennial Edition, edited by James Albert Woodburn.] (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1916, pp. xxxii, 522.) "The New Purchase" was the name applied for many years to the central quarter, more or less, of Indiana, bought from the Indians in 1818 in the treaties of St. Mary's. This book, pseudonymous throughout, describes experiences in a westward journey and a residence of some ten years (1822-1832) near Gosport and in Bloomington, Indiana. The author, Baynard R. Hall, was the first principal of the state seminary and taught in Indiana College (later Indiana University), which grew out of it. He purposely distorts chronology and gives free rein to personal animosities, especially in his caricature of President Wylie as Dr. Bloduplex, but his work is invaluable for its local color and its sympathetic description of manners and customs.

The first edition, in two volumes, appeared in 1843; a second, in one volume and omitting about 130 pages (chiefly Bloduplex matter), was arranged by Hall in 1855. Both have long been out of print. Professor Woodburn and the Princeton University Press have put not only Indians but all others interested in the Old Northwest under obligations by this handsome new edition.

The editorial work, however, scarcely comes up to Professor Woodburn's usual standard. Several passages are rendered unintelligible (p. xix, line 17, p. 4, lines 15-16); words are exchanged ("ginseng" for ginsling, p. 16, line 6; "boarding" for bordering, p. 182, line 34; "no" for up, p. 257, line 12); disguised ("quater" for greater, p. 406, line 5); inserted ("wild", p. 87, line 26); or omitted ("I", p. 6, line 35; "end", p. 99, line 2 from bottom; "so", p. 199, line 17; "they", p. 311, line 24). The large number of such mistakes is especially annoying in a reprint. The editor's notes are not distinguished as they should be from the author's. Some unnecessary notes are given (pp. 178, 233, 433, 501), while many obscure terms are not explained ("fip-penny bit", p. 214, "horse sorrel pies", p. 375). "Limestone" (p. 48) is editorially called "probably Louisville", though the author himself identifies it with Maysville, thus showing that he combines in his narrative his earlier trip to Kentucky for his bride with his later journey to Indiana. There is no index and no list of illustrations. The paging of the original edition should have been given in the margin for purposes of citation and verification. The editor's key to the characters in the book is carefully worked out and adds materially to the value of the edition. The map, portraits, and reprints of views are also of interest.

*The Rise of Ecclesiastical Control in Quebec.* By Walter Alexander Riddell, Ph.D. [Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, vol. LXXIV., no. 1.] (New York, Columbia University, 1916, pp. 195.) Stated in his own words, here is the proposition which the writer of this monograph undertakes to prove:

The golden age of the Roman Catholic church in Quebec is to-day generally believed to have been during the French régime. That this is not warranted by the facts of history is shown by a comparison of the status of the church in the two periods, French and British. It was not until after the conquest by Great Britain in 1759, that the Roman Catholic church in Quebec received that legal status which is responsible for giving to it a control without parallel among the other Roman Catholic churches of the world (p. 131).

Historians have in a general way recognized that Quebec Catholicism owes more to the new régime than to the old, but the point has not hitherto been brought out so clearly or supported by so much evidence as in this study. Dr. Riddell has no great difficulty in establishing his main thesis, but like too many writers of doctoral dissertations he feels impelled to take such a long running start that half his book is finished before he reaches the first hurdle.

To begin with, there is a chapter on demographic features as affecting the homogeneity of the population in New France. In this there is nothing new save the attempt to refute the commonly accepted claim that Normandy furnished the lion's share of the settlers who came to Canada before 1759. On this point the author makes out a good case; he has examined the marriage registers in more than eighteen hundred cases and finds that the colonists, so far as these records give indication, came with a fair degree of evenness from all over France. This is data which the historian of the future cannot afford to overlook. Then there is a discussion of the social and moral solidarity of the colony under French rule, chiefly a reiteration of what every student of French-Canadian history has always known, namely, that the people spoke the same language, gave allegiance to the same church, and went to the same schools when there were any. Extracts from various official memoirs and from contemporary printed sources are strung together without much co-ordination, and when Dr. Riddell presents conclusions from his material they are usually of the sociological sort, as for example his assurance that the French colonists "were largely of the ideo-emotional type of mind and less dogmatic-emotional than their descendants of to-day" (p. 69).

The real service of the book is performed in the last two chapters, where there is more attention to history and less to sociology. The early rise of church influence in the affairs of New France and its later decline during the first half of the eighteenth century are traced out with care and clearness. The position of the Church when Quebec passed into British hands, the attitude and policy of the new suzerains, the great increase in power which the hierarchy gained by the Quebec Act, and the chain of events which finally put the Catholic Church in this province on the firm rock of constitutional privilege—all these things are explained fully and with judicious temper.

While Dr. Riddell has used good materials, the tendency to be inaccurate in little things is a serious blemish. A writer who refers to the first seigneur of Beauport as "one Giffard" (p. 26), and to Laval's great teacher at Caen as "one Berniers" (p. 77) throws suspicions upon the extent of his own historical background. The term "Sovereign Council" (p. 117) ought not to be used after 1703, and the expression "gentilshommes de compagne" (p. 51) is an obvious mistranscription for "gentilshommes de campagne". Readers of a critical turn, moreover, will not like the way in which the author spells many of his proper names, Saint-Valier (pp. 122-123), for instance, or Latterrière (p. 50), or Loreau (p. 194).

WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO.